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United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

JULY–SEPTEMBER, 1925

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19 SEP 1925
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PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

REVIEW OF PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION FROM JANUARY 1, 1925, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1925

By W. D. HUNTER

RELEASE OF ENNIS AND MARILEE ZONES BY STATE ACTION

On January 30, 1925, the Texas Pink Bollworm Commission, after public hearings, decided to release the Ennis and Marilee zones from all restrictions. A protest against this action was made in the following letter:

HOUSTON, TEX., *February 9, 1925.*

Mr. R. E. McDONALD,
State Department of Agriculture,
Austin, Texas.

DEAR MR. McDONALD: Your note of February 6 accompanying the report of two members of the Ellis County Pink Bollworm Commission and two members of the Collin County Commission, in which the release of the quarantined territory in those counties is recommended, has been received. I am sorry to dissent from this report and shall state my reasons therefor.

The pink bollworm was found in Ellis and Collin Counties in 1921. No infestation has been found since that year, although the work of scouting in the 1924 crop has not been completed and infestation may be found at any time.

The pink bollworm has been known to live for nearly three years. Consequently there is no certainty whatever that infestation does not still exist in the districts proposed for release.

The regulations in effect in 1924, for all practical purposes, did not cost the community any money or annoyance. In a very few cases farmers may have had to haul their cotton somewhat farther, but at the utmost this involved a very trivial expense. The only persons who suffered any tangible losses were the ginners, who were required to operate disinfecting machines. In most cases these machines were paid for out of the charge of $1.50 per bale made against the farmers in 1922. The expense of operating the machines in 1924 could not have amounted to more than a few thousand dollars.

It has been shown abundantly by your own experiments and by some we have made in Louisiana that the germinating quality of disinfected seed is improved, and that there is less danger of heating in storage at oil mills when the seed is disinfected.

The Federal Government has in effect a quarantine which releases lint and linters produced in regulated zones as long as seed disinfecting machines are operated at the gins. The proposed action would automatically place the Federal regulations in effect, and all lint and linters produced could not move interstate but only into export. From the economic point of view what the communities involved should consider is whether they desire to exchange the present restrictions requiring the disinfection of seed for the former restriction on the interstate movement of lint which caused very considerable losses to the farmers generally in 1922 and 1923.

A point which seems to have had considerable influence at the meetings was in the form of a claim that the communities had been promised release from all restrictions after a three-year period. This department did not enter into any such agreement, and I have no knowledge that your department did. What is in the minds of the farmers is the statement we both made repeatedly about noncotton zones. At any rate the question is not whether or not any promise was made but whether there is assurance that the insect has been eradicated. On that score the case seems perfectly clear to me that we have no absolute assurance. Therefore, the only safe step to take is to continue the disinfection of the seed. It is a sure method of securing safety and one which in a broad or reasonable sense involves no hardships.

For these reasons I urge that the question of releasing the two zones be reconsidered.

Yours very truly,

W. D. HUNTER, *Member of Board.*

The report of the commission was filed with the governor, in whose hands the following protest was placed:

The pink bollworm if established in the United States would do more damage than the boll weevil.

The issue in this case is whether to abandon the requirement of the sterilization of cottonseed in the two pink bollworm quarantine zones in north Texas. This process costs from 15 to 25 cents per ton and improves the quality of the seed. It is accomplished by the installation of small machines at the gins and for all practical purposes causes inconvenience to no one in the zones except the ginners.

The question hinges altogether on whether there is any likelihood that the pink bollworm which was found in 1921 still exists in the zones concerned.

Observations on the length of time the pink bollworm can live show that in the soil or in protected places it may live as long as practically three years.

The insect reached the two zones in north Texas in seed shipped from Carlsbad, N. Mex., a section where repeated prior field examinations had failed to show its presence.

The difficulty of finding the pest in the field is further shown by the fact that inspections were made during six consecutive years at Fort Stockton, Tex., and it was not until January, 1925, that any pink bollworms were found.

A considerable amount of field inspecting has been done in the two zones concerned, but on account of the large acreage involved this has not amounted to the examination of more than 1 boll out of 2,000. There is thus more than a fair chance that the insect has not been exterminated.

The zones involved are in the most important cotton sections of Texas, from which seed is shipped to many points. If the pest remains it would undoubtedly be carried to many other places and would gain such headway in the cotton belt proper that there would be no hope of its extermination. The sure and economical way to prevent this is to require the sterilization of the seed.

The abandonment of sterilization would undoubtedly mean stringent quarantines against Texas seed by adjoining States, with a loss to seed producers and others which would amount to a thousand times as much as the expense involved in the process of sterilization.

All entomologists who have been consulted, with the exception of Mr. R. E. McDonald, agree that the sterilization requirement should be continued.

The local member of the commission, Mr. W. D. Farris, of Ennis, who is also president of the Texas Farm Bureau Association, agrees with me that the restrictions should remain.

The Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture also recommends that no change be made in the quarantine.

In view of the fact that the situation in the Ennis and Marilee zones involved a number of technical points, it was proposed by the Federal Horticultural Board that a referee board be organized, composed of the State quarantine officers in the adjoining States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. This suggestion was not accepted by the Texas department of agriculture.

A little later, on the application of the State department of agriculture, the State attorney general ruled that the approval of the governor was not necessary, and that the release of the Ennis and Marilee zones was legally accomplished through the action of the majority of the commission. There are now no restrictions whatever in those zones.

CONFERENCE AT EL PASO

On April 6, 1925, the board held a conference at El Paso, Tex., with State officials of Texas and neighboring States as well as a number of persons interested in cotton production and the cotton trade. The following analysis of the restrictions then in force was presented by the board along with their principal defects:

1. Exportation of all lint or shipment to Texas ports; thence by water route to New York or Boston for vacuum fumigation. This does not apply to cotton from the Carlsbad section or to shipments to Canada by specified routes.
2. Crushing of all commercial seed within the infested territory. An exception to this rule has been made under State authority to allow seed to go to designated mills of Dallas, Fort Worth, and Garland under restrictions. About 400 carloads of the crop of 1924 moved to those places.
3. The lint produced in the heavily infested Big Bend district (but not in other districts) has been allowed to move out only during the winter months, and then only after car fumigation.
4. The seed produced in the Big Bend has not been allowed to move out of the western territory. This does not apply to seed produced outside of the Big Bend.
5. Six stations for the inspection of road traffic have been provided at which much contraband material has been intercepted.
6. Compulsory installation and operation of cotton seed heating machines at all gins.
7. The cleaning and fumigation of such cars as carry cottonseed to the mills.
8. The compulsory cleaning of the fields in the Big Bend after harvest. This does not apply to other districts.

The principal objections to the present system may be summarized as follows:

1. Movement of lint and linters through from 400 to 600 miles of cotton-growing territory involves risk of the escape of infestation.
2. The shipment of seed involves even greater danger.
3. The following up of shipments to make sure that they are not diverted and make their way into the cotton belt proper involves many difficulties and much expense. With such complications as the annual concentration of about 5,000,000 bales of cotton in Houston and Galveston there are unavoidable opportunities for movement into the interior.
4. The risk is now increased by the known growth of the infestation in some quarters and the likelihood that it will soon increase in others. In all probability such local increases could not be found until a large amount of infested material had reached the interior.
5. The restricting of the cotton to the export market frequently causes loss to the producers and has caused numerous complaints.
6. The present system is not consistent with the restrictions maintained by the Government on foreign cotton, which is admitted only at northern ports and is not allowed to move from such ports until after vacuum fumigation.

In view of these facts the following additional steps to protect the cotton industry of the country must be considered:

1. Marketing of all seed within the western territory and local consumption of cottonseed products except oil.
2. Vacuum fumigation of all lint and linters to be followed by release for shipment to domestic or foreign markets without any restrictions whatever.

The State officials of Texas did not agree to the suggestions for strengthening the protective measures. Their position was indicated by Commissioner Terrell in a letter of April 15, as follows:

1. That if ample crushing facilities are provided and the farmers can receive the real value of the seed by means of arbitration or otherwise, no seed will be allowed to move out of the western districts.
2. That, in case it is not found possible to assure the farmers a fair price for the seed, it will be allowed to move to designated mills. We believe it will not be necessary to ship any seed out.
3. That the most expeditious action possible will be taken in improving sterilizing machines.
4. That arrangements will be made to have competent inspectors supervise all the sterilizing machines.
5. That the movement of cottonseed out of the Big Bend, except to Marfa, will not be allowed.
6. That vacuum fumigation of lint will be required for all cotton moving to interior points, but may be shipped directly to the ports for export without fumigation. Fumigation may be required to ship to the ports if it occasions no loss to the owner of the cotton.
7. That the decision to release the two north Texas zones is irrevocable.

It was brought out at the hearing that the process of sterilization at best is not more than 85 per cent efficient, the average being much lower, and that instead of having an inspector at each gin at all times one man frequently had to supervise the operation of 8 or 10 sterilizers.

At this meeting the board decided to amend the Federal quarantine in such a manner as to eliminate five counties in eastern New Mexico in which no infestation had ever been found. They were included originally as a precautionary measure on account of the danger that infested cottonseed had been carried into them from the Carlsbad section, in which, however, no infestation had been found for the past three years. The counties released had been given thorough inspection during three years ending with 1924.

The Arizona weevil situation was also discussed at this conference. It was developed that on account of legal difficulties and the enormous growth in cotton plantings in the Tucson region a noncotton zone was entirely impracticable. It was decided to undertake investigational work during the season looking toward the formulation of feasible plans for reducing the danger of the spread of the Thurberia weevil into other portions of the cotton belt.

CONFERENCE OF STATE AND FEDERAL QUARANTINE OFFICIALS AT NEW ORLEANS

On June 6 a conference was held at New Orleans to discuss the recent developments in the pink bollworm situation. This was attended by officials of the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and representatives of the Federal Horticultural Board. The following resolutions indorsing the position taken by the board were adopted:

It is the sense of the meeting:

First. That seed grown in areas of west Texas and New Mexico, infested with the pink bollworm should not be permitted to move out of said areas.

Second. That all lint cotton and other products likely to be foul with material which may carry the pink bollworm be shipped from the infested areas of Texas and New Mexico only after such products have been vacuum fumigated.

Third. That any seed moving out of north Texas zone must be sterilized beforehand, or crushed at designated mills. The committee respectfully recommends that regulations restrictions, and the quarantines, embodying suggestions herein set forth be promulgated by the State of Texas and Federal Horticultural Board in a manner deemed expedient by them.

(Signed by) H. D. Wilson, *Chairman, Louisiana.*
Geo. G. Becker, *Arkansas.*
Ed. L. Spears, *Oklahoma.*

ORGANIZATION TO FIX PRICE OF COTTONSEED

The principal difficulty in preventing the shipment of cotton seed from the western infested districts to the interior of the State has been the belief on the part of the producers that the local mills were not paying adequate prices. On July 9 a conference was held at El Paso with representatives of all of the oil mills, many ginners and other interested parties to discuss this matter. A formal organization was perfected and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it is reported by the Federal Horticultural Board that infestations of the pink bollworm of cotton still exist in the valleys of west Texas and New Mexico:

Be it resolved by the cotton-oil millers and cotton ginners of these districts, That, in view of such reports and the full recognition that other districts may be menaced thereby, they unanimously agree not to ship any cottonseed out of these valleys as long as prices offered by local millers are on the same basis as prices offered by outside mills, and that bona fide competitive offers from outside mills will be fully considered by the committee appointed for that purpose before attempts are made to move cottonseed outside of the districts.

This organization has had considerable influence in stabilizing the price of seed.

RELEASE OF QUARANTINED TERRITORY IN LOUISIANA

In connection with the conference to which reference has just been made, there was a full discussion of the question of releasing the two quarantined zones in Louisiana. In one of these, Cameron Parish, no infestation has been found for five years after 2,400 man-days of scouting since the last pink bollworm was found. In the other zone at Shreveport four years have elapsed since the last infestation was found. During that period 1,869 man-days were devoted to scouting. It was decided that it would be safe under the circumstances to release these two zones, but that the field inspections should be continued.

ADMISSION OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FROM ALTAR DISTRICT IN MEXICO

On August 7 an amendment to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and other cottonseed products into the United States was promulgated. This allows the entry under restrictions and safeguards of cottonseed products produced in the Altar district in the State of Sonora. This district has been scouted repeatedly, with negative results as far as the pink bollworm is concerned. It is only about 50 miles from the international boundary, and at the present time has no rail connection with the interior of Mexico, except through the United States. Under a previous order cotton lint is admitted to the United States from the Altar section for vacuum fumigation at El Paso, Tex.

COOPERATION WITH MEXICO

On April 20, 1925, the Mexican Government issued the following regulations relating to the safeguarding of freight traffic:

The zone hereby declared to be infested is limited by Escalon, Chihuahua, on the north, Canitas, Zacatecas, on the south, Parras and Hipolito on the east and Pedricena, Durango, on the west. The shipment of cottonseed and seed cotton outside of this zone is strictly prohibited under penalty of confiscation, burning, and a fine of $100 to the consignor as well as the station agents concerned. Cottonseed hulls can only move by permission of the sanitary authorities and after fumigation. The movement of merchandise of all classes within the infested zone and destined for other places in the country shall be only in cars made perfectly clean at the expense of the consignor and at the direction of the station agent who shall certify the fact over his signature. Whenever in any part of the country cotton fiber, seeds, or hulls are found in cars coming from the infested zone the consignor and the station agent will each be fined $100, and after five violations the station agent shall be discharged. Cars containing cottonseed and hulls moving within the infested zone shall be placarded "Service in the Laguna." Such cars shall on no account leave the limits indicated. Other merchandise can be transported within the zones in ordinary cars which do not need to be cleaned. The following are the sanitary officers: Inspectors of pests, regional agriculturists, regional veterinarians, veterinary inspectors at border ports, general agents of the secretary of agriculture, and assistant agents. These agents will denounce infractions of these orders, in every case transmitting a copy of the regulations.

The attention of the Mexican authorities was directed to the fact that the zone declared to be infested by the pink bollworm did not include the Santa Rosalia district in the State of Chihuahua in which a heavy infestation is known to occur. Thereupon the regulation was amended to include the Santa Rosalia district.

In August, 1925, the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture visited the field headquarters of the pink bollwork work in Texas and discussed such means as might be taken to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm from the Laguna district to regions bordering the United States. It was suggested that it would be to the interest of Mexico as well as the United States to safeguard the growing cotton plantings to the south of the Rio Grande. A specific proposal was made that provision be made for the fumigation of all railway cars leaving infested territory in Mexico for points on the frontier. Later, an agent of the board visited Mexico City in connection with this project. On August 22 the President of the Republic issued an order that car-fumigating houses be provided at Monterrey and Chihuahua. It was suggested later by the board that a third house was necessary to safeguard the traffic from the interior which goes to Piedras Negras opposite Eagle Pass. Detailed plans and specifications were furnished the Mexican officials and assurance has been given that the construction of the houses will begin at an early date.

ADDITIONAL VACUUM FUMIGATING PLANTS PROVIDED

The El Paso vacuum fumigating plant which was erected in 1924 has been enlarged to double its original capacity. Additional vacuum plants have been erected and are now ready for operation at Pecos, Tex., Marfa, Tex., and Las Cruces, N. Mex. The El Paso plant has two fumigating chambers, the others each have one. All of these chambers are 125 by 9 feet and each has a capacity of 120 compressed bales.

TEXAS STATE REGULATIONS

The revised pink bollworm regulations of the State of Texas promulgated on August 21, 1925, are as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE OF TEXAS GOVERNING THE CULTIVATION AND MARKETING OF COTTON, CLEANING OF FIELDS, AND DISINFECTION OF SEED IN THE COUNTIES OF EL PASO, HUDSPETH, WARD, REEVES, PECOS, PRESIDIO, AND BREWSTER

I, Geo. B. Terrell, commissioner of agriculture of the State of Texas, by virtue of authority vested in me by chapter 41, general laws of the first called session of the Thirty-seventh Legislature of Texas, do hereby promulgate the following rules and regulations for producing and marketing cotton, cleaning of fields, and disinfection of seed in the quarantined districts embracing the counties of El Paso, Hudspeth, Ward, Reeves, Pecos, Presidio, and Brewster, and for the prevention of the entry into the state of things or substances infested by the pink bollworm from areas outside and quarantined by the governor.

Cleaning of Fields

1. All cotton fields within the counties of Presidio and Brewster shall be cleaned of all cotton bolls and parts of bolls prior to February 1 of each and every year, nor shall any seed cotton or unsterilized cottonseed be held on any premises in the counties of Presidio and Brewster after the 1st day of February next following the year in which it was produced.

2. All cotton fields found to be infested with the pink bollworm in the counties of El Paso, Hudspeth, Ward, Reeves, and Pecos shall be cleaned of all bolls and parts of bolls by the 1st of February next following the year in which such fields have been planted in cotton; nor shall any seed cotton or unsterilized cottonseed be held on premises so infested with pink bollworm in these counties after the 1st day of February next following the year in which it was produced.

3. The keeping of any unginned cotton or unsterilized cottonseed on any premises in the counties of Presidio and Brewster after February 1 next following the year in which cotton is grown, or failure to properly clean the cotton fields of all bolls or parts of bolls by February 1 next following the year in which cotton was produced, is declared to be a menace to the cotton industry and a violation of section 8, chapter 41, acts of the first called session of the thirty-seventh legislature. The keeping of any unginned cotton or unsterilized cottonseed on any premises the fields of which are infested with the pink bollworm in the counties of El Paso, Hudspeth, Ward, Reeves, and Pecos, after the 1st day of February next following the year in which cotton was grown thereon, or failure to clean the fields of all bolls and parts of bolls on such infested premises in these counties before the 1st day of February next following the year in which cotton was produced, is declared to be a menace to the cotton industry and a violation of section 8, chapter 41, acts of the first called session of the thirty-seventh legislature.

Disinfection of Seed

4. All ginners within the above-named counties shall disinfect all seed by means of heat as a continuous process of ginning, using therefor such machinery as is approved by the commissioner of agriculture or his authorized agents. (See note.)

Marketing Cotton Lint

5. Cotton lint and linters from the counties of El Paso, Hudspeth, Ward, Reeves, and Pecos may be shipped without permit when carried to any port in Texas for export to foreign countries on a through bill of lading.

6. Baled lint cotton and baled linters moving through any of the above-described quarantined districts and stopped for compressing may be moved outside without permit, provided it is being carried on a through bill of lading.

7. Cotton lint and linters may be shipped to any point without permit when accompanied by a certificate from an agent of the Federal Horticultural Board showing the same has been vacuum fumigated.

8. Cotton lint and linters from El Paso, Hudspeth, Ward, Reeves, and Pecos Counties may be shipped and accepted for shipment without permit only to designated warehouses located at Galveston, Houston, or Texas City, from which warehouses it shall be exported to foreign countries as provided for in special regulations governing the designation of such warehouses or in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States Department of Agriculture.

9. Cotton lint and linters from Presidio and Brewster Counties may not be moved outside of these two counties to any point unless and until the same has been vacuum fumigated, after which shipment may be made to any point without a permit.

10. Cotton samples may be shipped from any quarantined district only after being inspected and found free from seed or fumigated and permit granted therefor, after which shipment may be made to any point.

Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products

11. Cottonseed and seed cotton produced in Presidio and Brewster Counties shall not be carried outside of such two counties.

12. Cottonseed hulls and cottonseed cake produced in Presidio and Brewster Counties may be carried to the counties of Jeff Davis and Culberson for the purpose of feeding stock when the person carrying same shall sign an obligation not to allow such hulls or cake to be carried into any cotton-growing area.

13. Cottonseed produced in El Paso, Hudspeth, Ward, Reeves, and Pecos Counties when properly disinfected or sterilized may be shipped to any point within such counties and to Presidio and Brewster Counties for any purpose, provided that when delivered to a common carrier permit shall be required.

14. Cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and cottonseed meal produced in the counties of El Paso, Hudspeth, Ward, Reeves, or Pecos may be carried without permit to any point within such counties and to any point within the counties of Presidio, Brewster, Culberson, or Jeff Davis, but to no other part of Texas.

15. When it shall come to the attention of the commissioner of agriculture that the supply of cottonseed in the counties of El Paso, Hudspeth, Ward, Reeves, and Pecos exceeds the demand to such an extent as to bring the price below the general market value, he may then and there arrange for the marketing of such seed under such safeguards as may be deemed adequate; but no agent other than the chief entomologist of this department is authorized to grant permit for the movement of cottonseed outside such quarantined districts.

16. All lint cotton and linters used in the manufacture of mattresses or pillows or padding and produced in any quarantined district shall be vacuum fumigated.

17. Seed cotton shall not be used in the manufacture of any article.

18. Cotton lint and linters, mill and gin waste, cottonseed, and seed cotton originating in the Republic of Mexico or Cochise, Santa Cruz, and Pima Counties of Arizona, and in Dona Ana, Eddy, and Chaves Counties of New Mexico shall not be brought into this State except when permit is granted therefor by an authorized agent of the commissioner of agriculture of Texas or by authorized agent of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States; provided that when the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States shall have promulgated any rules and regulations governing the movement of cotton and its products from any of the above-described areas outside of Texas, then such rules and regulations as shall have been promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture shall govern and supersede this regulation No. 18.

19. All rules and regulations of prior date bearing upon the subject matter contained herein are hereby repealed.

Done in the city of Austin, Tex., on this the 21st day of August, A. D. 1925.

GEORGE B. TERRELL,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Notes

Special regulations are promulgated governing the disinfection of seed, copy of which may be had by writing the State department of agriculture, Austin, Tex.

Any permits that may be issued which are not in accordance with the above regulations are hereby declared to be null and void.

Any agent who refuses to issue permits as are authorized in these regulations should be promptly reported to the commissioner of agriculture, Austin, Tex.

The commissioner of agriculture is authorized by law to amend or change or set aside these regulations; but no such authority is delegated.

All permits shall be signed by the chief entomologist of this department and the local agent in charge.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE ORDER (FOREIGN)

CONVERSION OR TREATMENT OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF UNDISINFECTED BURLAP WITHIN 60 DAYS FROM DATE OF RECEIPT NO LONGER REQUIRED

HB–191 JULY 11, 1925.

It has been pointed out to the Federal Horticultural Board that requirement 9 of HB–121, revised October 1, 1923, that certain undisinfected burlap or other fabric be converted or treated within 60 days from the date of its arrival at the mill works a hardship upon the trade.

In view of the fact that the use of such material is limited to mills in the North, and that it is at all times required to be stored in a warehouse apart from all other material which is not to enter into similar manufacture, the retention of undisinfected burlap or other material covered by HB–121, revised October 1, 1923, beyond 60 days from the date of its receipt at the mill, is authorized.

While the time limit has been lifted, it is expected that such material will be converted or treated at the earliest opportunity consistent with the reasonable operation of the mill.

As indicated above, such material is required to be stored in a warehouse apart from all other material which is not to enter into similar manufacture. It shall be so marked, so located, or so designated that each shipment may be separately identified.

Licensed mills should caution all employees against the handling and the use of such material, except in strict accordance with the requirements, other than requirement 9, of HB–121, revised October 1, 1923.

Reports on unconverted or untreated material must be submitted to this board on January 2 and July 1 of each year. Forms for such purpose may be secured from this board at Washington or from any of its northern branch offices.

Very truly yours,

GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
Acting Chairman of Board.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

JARDINE TO DECIDE NARCISSUS RESTRICTIONS

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 26, 1925.

William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, will within a few weeks issue his final conclusions on the restrictions on the entry of narcissus bulbs into the United States, it was announced by him to-day. These restrictions, adopted nearly three years ago, to go into effect January 1, 1926, have been the subject of wide discussion, both favorable and adverse.

When Secretary Jardine took office in March these restrictions came to his attention, together with arguments that conditions might have changed since the plan was originally decided upon. He thereupon determined on a detailed review of the situation, including not only a much more thorough examination of bulb imports than had previously been possible but also a survey of the extent to which pests carried by the bulbs might already have a foothold in the United States. The information being assembled by experts from imports still coming in and from field surveys will be available to a sufficient extent to permit within a few weeks a decision based exclusively on actual facts as they exist to-day.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE OF PORTO RICO

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 7, 1925.

Postmaster.

MY DEAR SIR: Inclosed is a copy of Quarantine Order No. 58, with regulations issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1925, quarantining the Territory of Porto Rico for injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.) and the bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer), and prohibiting the movement from that Territory of fruits and vegetables unless accompanied with the certificate prescribed by Regulation No. 5 of the order.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 478, P. L. and R., parcels containing any of the articles quarantined may not be accepted for mailing unless the articles have been inspected, certified, and marked as required.

Your special attention is invited to Regulation No. 6, from which it will be seen that each parcel or container of any of the articles, the movement of which is restricted by the order, shall be so marked that it may be identified at the port of first arrival, and that the containers or wrappers shall be new or such as are approved by the inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

All inquiries with respect to procuring certificates, etc., should be referred to the representative of the Federal Horticultural Board, Ochoa Building, San Juan.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF EXTENDING THE QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE SATIN MOTH

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 28, 1925.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.), which now exists in portions of the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, is known to occur in portions of the States of Maine, Rhode Island, and Washington.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of including the States of Maine, Rhode Island, and Washington under the quarantine on account of this pest now covering the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and of prohibiting the movement from these States or from any infested districts determined therein into other States and Territories, of poplar, willow, and related plants.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 a. m., September 28, 1925, in order that any person interested in the proposed extension of the quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

W. M. JARDINE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF QUARANTINE AGAINST SATIN MOTH

(Press notice)

AUGUST 31, 1925.

The advisability of extending Quarantine 53 on account of the satin moth, which at present applies only to the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, to include Maine, Rhode Island, and Washington, for the purpose of checking the further spread of this injurious insect pest, will be considered at a public hearing to be held at Washington, D. C., by the Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, September 28. Any persons interested in the proposed action by the department may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

Quarantine action with respect to Maine, Rhode Island, and Washington, if decided upon, will prohibit the movement of the insect's principal carriers—poplar, willow, and related plants—from these States or from any districts in them found to be infested with the pest, into other States and Territories.

The satin moth, so called from its white, satin-like appearance, occurs throughout Europe, and is particularly an enemy of poplar and willow. It was first reported in this country about July 1, 1920, in the Fellsway district north of Boston, but from its distribution and abundance, as later determined, it is thought that it then had undoubtedly been in the United States for several years. It has not been possible to determine the source of its introduction, but the department thinks it probable that the insect was brought in with some importations of willows or poplars.

The insect hibernates as small larvæ, webbed over and concealed in crevices of the bark, and is so hidden and inconspicuous as often to escape even the most careful inspection.

While this pest is looked upon as not of prime importance, it is a very serious enemy of the plants it attacks, and the prevention of its further distribution in the United States is highly desirable.

The present known distribution of the satin moth in New England covers a considerable area in eastern Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and southwestern Maine. In the case of the State of Washington, it is established in King County and counties north, situated between Puget Sound and the Cascade Mountains.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS REGULATIONS

GREATER FREEDOM OF ENTRY PROVIDED FOR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FROM MEXICO

(Press notice)

AUGUST 10, 1925.

The rules and regulations governing the importation of cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, and other cottonseed products into the United States have been amended, effective August 7, so as to provide for the entrance at Mexican border ports of these products coming from mills in the Altar district in the State of Sonora or such other districts as may be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. The changes in the regulations are known as Amendment 1.

Previous to August 7 the entry of Mexican cottonseed products was limited to those from the Laguna district, but repeated surveys by specialists of the Department of Agriculture brought out no indications of infestation by pink bollworm in the Altar district. From this region cotton seed products can be brought in without risk to the cotton-growing industry of this country.

In permitting the entrance of these cottonseed products precautions will be taken to prevent the entrance of products from other regions. Invoices must be accompanied by certificates issued by the exporter stating that the products during their process of manufacture were safeguarded from contamination with raw cottonseed not forming a part of the manufactured product. The collector of customs must also receive a written notice from an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the products are released for entry so far as this department's jurisdiction is concerned.

All of these products offered for entry at the ports of the Mexican border must comply with the rules and regulations governing the entry of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials. The products concerned in this amendment must be free from uncrushed cottonseed and must be disinfected at the port of first arrival.

MODIFICATION OF COTTONSEED-PRODUCTS REGULATIONS

Amendment No. 1 to Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cottonseed Cake, Meal, and Other Cottonseed Products into the United States

(Effective on and after August 7, 1925)

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 4 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cottonseed Cake, Meal, and Other Cottonseed Products into the United States, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 4. Conditions of Entry.

Entry will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by a certificate issued by the exporter, stating that the products covered by the permit were, in the process of manufacture, safeguarded from contamination with raw cottonseed not forming part of the manufactured products, and, subsequent to manufacture, and as shipped, were safeguarded from, and entirely free from contamination with raw cottonseed; and until a written notice is given to the collector of customs by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that they are released for entry without further restrictions so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture extends thereto, which notice shall not be given until the products have been inspected and found free from uncrushed cottonseed, and, in the case of entry at ports on the Mexican border, disinfected: *Provided*, That, permits for the entry from Mexico of cottonseed cake, meal, or other cottonseed products, will be issued only for such products originating in mills located in the Laguna district, or in the Altar district in the State of Sonora, or in such other districts as may be subsequently approved by the Secretary of Agriculture; and that such products offered for entry at ports on the Mexican border must further comply with the rules and regulations governing the entry of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border ports into the United States, issued June 23, 1917, as amended January 29, 1920.

This amendment shall be effective on and after August 7, 1925.

Done at the City of Washington this 7th day of August, 1925.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] R. W. DUNLAP,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

INSPECTIONS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES

At the request of the Department of State the chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board, Dr. C. L. Marlatt, spent two months in France and Spain studying conditions relative to the production of certain plants and plant products which are either restricted or denied entrance into this country because of the danger of introducing with them new and dangerous pests. The particular object was to endeavor to clear away the widespread impression which apparently obtained that the quarantine action of the Department of Agriculture was based on trade or commercial considerations.

The subjects of special interest for France were the fruit-stock nurseries of the Orleans and Angers districts, and the cultures of narcissus bulbs in the Toulon region of south France, and for Spain the Almeria grape, which, on account of infestation with the Mediterranean fruit fly—perhaps the most dangerous of all fruit pests—has been barred entry into the United States.

The investigation of the fruit-stocks district of the Loire, in company with Director of Agriculture Lesage and Doctor Saulner, the latter in charge of the plant-inspection service of France, occupied some five days and afforded opportunity to visit not only all the principal districts but to meet many of the prominent growers and handlers of such stocks. Conferences were held at different places, and every opportunity was afforded for examinations. Incidentally, it may be noted that the condition of the fruit stocks at that time was excellent, not only from the standpoint of vigorous growth but also from apparent freedom from pests.

The trip to south France followed immediately and involved an examination of the bulb cultures in the vicinity of Toulon, Ollioules, etc. The harvest was nearly completed, but examinations were made of the actual digging of the bulbs, the concentration for export in packing sheds and bins, and the methods of packing, examination, and sorting for export. So far as could be determined by the very casual examinations made at the time, the bulbs seemed to be in a healthy and sound condition. Opportunity, of course, did not offer for prolonged and detailed examinations. The various inspection and research plant laboratories in the region were visited, and useful contacts were made.

The inspection trip to the grape districts in the Province of Almeria was under the direct conduct of Mr. Guijarro, secretary general of the National Union for the Exportation of Agricultural Products, an official body which cooperates with the Government in determining plant trade relations and treaties affecting such relations. The commercial attaché of the United States embassy at Madrid, Mr. Cunningham, also accompanied Doctor Marlatt on this trip. En route, at Murcia, Spain, the party was met by a delegation from Almeria including the various officials and growers, and from that point motors were taken, affording opportunity to investigate the grape and other fruit cultures in Almeria through the north half of the Province. Later similar investigations were carried out in the principal grape areas in the Province to the west and south.

Every facility was extended to make the investigation as complete and informing as possible, and following these surveys an important conference was held in the Grape Chamber of Almeria, at which the whole subject was thoroughly discussed.

At the conclusion of the inspection of the Province of Almeria, and at the earnest request of the Spanish authorities, the return was made along the coast to afford opportunity for study of the very important almond and orange development extending from the region of Murcia to Alicante and particularly in

the vast irrigated district about Valencia, the third city in population and probably the second in commercial importance in Spain. This section is apparently very prosperous and is finding a good market for its products in European countries.

In general it may be said that the fruit fly, while occurring throughout this Mediterranean coast of Spain, is negligible with respect to the orange crop. This crop, ripening at the end of the year, from the records and reports, seems to be practically free from attack. On the other hand, if the oranges are left on the trees to carry the fruit into the next summer they are apparently commonly attacked. The only ripe oranges seen in this district were in a fruit shop in Valencia, representing such left-over oranges, and these were all maggoty.

The technical report on this investigation will be presented to the department for consideration and any action which may be warranted.

Both as to France and Spain, Doctor Marlatt feels that the trip was very successful in clearing away the erroneous impression which formerly existed that the quarantine action of the Department of Agriculture was based on trade or commercial considerations.

IMPORTATION OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND PLANTS INTO UNITED STATES

GENERAL ORDER No. 147 — NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., August 20, 1925.*

1. General Order No. 90 is hereby canceled and the following substituted therefor:

2. The entry into the United States of certain foreign-grown fruits, vegetables, plants, and plant products is controlled by quarantine or other restrictive orders issued by the United States Department of Agriculture to reduce or eliminate the danger of introducing insect pests and plant diseases into this country.

3. Importation in this case is construed as bringing into the waters of the United States, whether actually landed or not, and applies to small quantities as well as large, even to one fruit or vegetable.

4. In order that the regulations of the Department of Agriculture may be fully complied with and no prohibited or infested articles brought into the United States on board naval vessels, it is directed that the commanding officer of a naval vessel or vessels arriving at a United States port from a port outside of the continental limits of the United States (Hawaii and Porto Rico particularly)—

(*a*) Communicate without delay with the commandant of naval district (by radio, if possible, before entering the waters of the United States) regarding the regulations governing the importation of these items and insure that no prohibited fruits or vegetables are on board;

(*b*) Then report to the commandant of naval district (by radio, if possible, before entering the waters of the United States) what remaining fruits and vegetables taken in foreign ports are on board;

(*c*) Afford the facilities for and permit of a thorough examination of the ship by inspectors of the Department of Agriculture who may come aboard to determine whether infestation exists on the ship, and carry out directions of such inspectors as to disposition of contraband or infested articles.

5. Commandants of naval districts will keep themselves informed of the regulations and procedure of the Department of Agriculture relative to the subject matter and cooperate to carry out the provisions of this order.

CURTIS D. WILBUR,
Secretary of the Navy.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT OF CEYLON GOVERNING SHIPMENT OF PLANTS

HB-192. JULY 17, 1925.

In a recent communication received from Mr. F. A. Stockdale, director of the department of agriculture, Peradeniya, Ceylon, he requests that we bring

to the attention of the various agricultural and horticultural industries of this country the fact that all certificates which accompany plant shipments to Ceylon "will not be considered unless they are issued as the result of an inspection not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment by a duly authorized official and that postal packages should, whenever possible, be packed in wooden boxes."

This information is also being transmitted to the nursery and horticultural trade papers for such publicity as they may care to give it, pointing out that in case the nurserymen or florists are located some distance from the State official in charge of plant inspection work that possibly arrangements may be made to forward plants for export to Ceylon via the State official's office for examination and certification.

GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
Acting Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period July 1 to September 30, 1925.

White-pine blister-rust quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* W. R. McCleary, Hannibal, Mo., in the interstate shipment of one gooseberry plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 185.)

In the case of the United States *v.* E. F. Rice et al. (Springdale Nursery Co.), Springdale, Ark., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined $5. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 260.)

In the case of the United States *v.* George Parker et al. (Arkansas Seed & Nursery Co.), Fayetteville, Ark., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendants were fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 144.)

In the case of the United States *v.* F. W. Brow (F. W. Brow Nurseries), Rose Hill, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of current plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25.

In the case of the United States *v.* Lewis Roesch (West Hill Nurseries), Fredonia, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50.

In the case of the United States *v.* Bryson Ayres (Bryson Ayres Co., florists, seedsmen, nurserymen), Kansas City, Mo., in the interstate shipment of 6 currant and 10 gooseberry bushes to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 264.)

In the case of the United States *v.* George R. Murray (Murray Nurseries), Maryville, Mo., in the interstate shipment of two gooseberry bushes to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 270.)

In the case of the United States *v.* I. E. Ilgenfritz Sons Co. (Monroe Nursery), Monroe, Mich., in the interstate shipment of two currant bushes to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 262.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Buntings' Nurseries, Shelbyville, Del., in the interstate shipment of 30 currant and 10 gooseberry bushes to a point outside of the quarantined area, each of the partners (Gardner E. Bunting, Clayton A. Bunting, William F. Bunting, and Chester F. Bunting) was fined $1. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 150.)

Mediterranean fruit-fly and melon-fly quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* Eustina Ducled, Honouliuli, Hawaii, in the shipment of 36 cooking bananas and 4 avocados, without inspection and certification, from Honouliuli, Hawaii, to King City, Calif., the defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to confinement for 24 hours in jail. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 258.)

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*).

Black-stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black-stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Prohibits or regulates the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portions of the counties of Hunterdon, Mercer, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, and Camden, N. J., certain portions of the counties of Delaware, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Berks, and Bucks, Pa., and certain portions of the county of New Castle, Del., of (1) certain fruits, vegetables, and other farm products between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, and (2) nursery stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure throughout the year, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52 (second revision), as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such regulated areas or which are fouled with such products, farm products other than hay, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in New Hampshire and Massachusetts of all species or varieties of poplar and willow, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 54, as amended: Prohibits the movement from the State of Washington of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Porto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58: Prohibits or regulates the movement from the Territory of Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of injurious insects, including the West Indian fruit fly (*Anastrepha fraterculus* Wied.) and the bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis* Geyer).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia,

and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cotton seed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Cotton and cottonseed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (Including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruits, forest, ornamental and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation (1) from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanfactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's-tears, and (2) from the Province of Ontario, Canada, of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cottonseed more or less infested with the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.: *Provided*, That special permits may be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for limited quantities and under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits, of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities named for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious

fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, except that such seed or paddy rice may be imported from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. This quarantine is supplemental to Quarantine No. 39.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, as amended: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

Canadian Christmas trees and greens.—Quarantine No. 57, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Christmas trees and greens from a designated portion of the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, bordering on Vermont and northeastern New York, except as provided in the conditions and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

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